

## ART EXPORT PANIC IN FRANCE

## GOVERNMENT URGED TO STOP AMERICAN BUYING.

Dujardin-Beaumetz Blamed for Slow Application of the Law to Serve "National Monuments"—Sculptor of Pennsylvania Capitol as Dealer in Antiques.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, May 4.—With thousands of French people vying for the millions of dollars expended here annually by Americans, many of whom at least believe that they come to France to see its wonders in the world of art, it is possible that selfish personal motives can animate Frenchmen who clamor for the restriction of the exportation of works of art, or is it their traditional love of art which impels them with increasing frequency to cry out against a régime which enables Americans to purchase the art treasures of ages to the impoverishment of France? No matter what the motive, there is plenty of feeling manifested in France over the constant depletion of her store of ancient works of art, most of which, once out of their ancient resting places, go to America.

The *Journal des Débats* in an exhaustive article which *The Sun* is permitted to reproduce, is almost bitter in the half ironical, half serious suggestion that sooner or later American amateurs will have paid for themselves veritable museums of Gothic Renaissance art through objects bought or stolen from the venerable public edifices of France. Since there is a law providing for the classification of these works as historic monuments which would prevent their exodus, but which is not enforced, the rumor of some critics falls upon M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Under Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction in charge of the fine arts section.

The *Débats* prophesies that by and by every museum in America will bear a bronze tablet inscribed with Beaumetz's name, as one of the institution's benefactors by reason of his having permitted works of art to leave France in such numbers.

American amateurs, of course, are not half responsible for all the ravishment of France's treasures. They could not well be, with French and foreign merchants canvassing the country for these objects and with admirable works of Gothic art of the Middle Ages scattered among second hand shops throughout the French capital. Buy, well informed amateurs are, however, active agents in seeking out and marketing such relics from cathedrals, bishoprics, colleges and more obscure places about the country.

The writer in the *Débats* cites an instance, where through benevolent or malevolent interference a sagacious amateur who was not operating on his own collection, but commercially, secured two remarkable fifteenth century sculptures from Isoudun which had been reported as proper objects for classification as historic monuments, but were never classified as such. These are now in the hands of a Paris dealer at quadruple the prices paid to the hospital authorities at Isoudun.

It is worth while telling in this connection a story which is distinctly interesting to America, bearing along the same lines, but hitherto unpublished. It is nothing less than a story of how a prominent American artist saved himself and family from want and paid some debts which were properly attributable to the State of Pennsylvania. Through his knowledge of how to find and how to buy these works of ancient French art as a method of self-support, he is still pursuing his course while the sculptures destined for Pennsylvania's State Capitol remain unfinished for want of money to carry them to completion.

George Gray Bernard, designated ambitious sculpture group for Pennsylvania's Capitol, richer, more intricate and more imposing than the State demanded. As a native Pennsylvanian, he wished the building's sculptural adornments to be as great as he could make them, and doubtless hoped some time to stamp himself with imperishable fame.

When he had exhausted the payments the State had made and all his own funds in this artistic effort, regardless of commercial considerations which present day artists cannot afford to ignore, he set out to search France for works of Gothic art of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, in which he had some claim to expert knowledge. In a year Mr. Bernard profited \$15,000 in this way, and all of which has gone to pay debts incurred in behalf of the great Pennsylvania sculptures and of plaster replicas of the same which he says were ordered additionally in haste for the dedication day, payment for them then being refused when they were ready for shipment, at the time the Huston-Sanderson scandal broke out. At this time Bernard in his retreat at Caumont did not know what had caused the backing out from this order, for the execution of which he had incurred new obligations. Had he been able to wait for American collectors instead of selling to dealers in Paris his profits would probably have been greater. What artistic success his researches met with may be seen from the fact that many Gothic statues purchased at Caumont for the Louvre passed through his hands.

On return to the *Journal des Débats*, the artist demands not only a more exacting and more artistic director, but greater wisdom in the selection of museum directors, who, he says, ought to be other than literary men, however excellent. Then, the Government desires to honor. He refers to a recent meeting of the commission which is charged with preparing a foundation for a Renaissance museum at the Château d'Aix la Chapelle. The commission was pleased with reports that amateurs had promised valuable contributions, but was moved to skepticism when M. Beaumetz informed them that the director was a man of letters.

A member asked how the objects would be disposed. M. Beaumetz bade them not to be uneasy, since the director understood nothing of such affairs, being unable to distinguish between an apple and a turnip. "I know," he said, "for I nominated him." This incident may astonish those accustomed to seeing always, "They do these things better in France."

One reason given for the failure to enforce the law and secure the classification of historic monuments is that the functionaries styled the increased work, and architects who do not care for the preservation of sculptures unite with them in declaring that such and such an object does not merit honor of preservation, as though, says *Débats* contemptuously, the law charged them with the duty of awarding medals to nineteenth century sculptors. Architects say better business men than artists when to be in France, even though artists have more consideration in France than they have enforced for themselves in America.

Projects put forward in a spirit of enthusiasm for the preservation to France of the most ancient art has an attraction all its own in its modernity, or else gives a shock, according to the spirit in which it is viewed. To come the suggestion of hunting in an automobile sacred relics of ancient art,

fabricated when artists labored without thinking of time, will give some such start as an electric light does when pendant on the sixteenth century gate of a walled city, or a modern fire hose in a cathedral crypt. The ultra progressists' view is that it indicates that France is imbued with the spirit of Yankee get-there-ness.

To be sure, the Administration has scorned the idea, but the suggestion is none the less made. An inventory will be drawn up in Paris on recommendations of provincial archaeological societies of treasures worthy of national preservation and commissioners will be sent about in automobiles to round up all and quickly report and permit the Administration to take action. The timeliness of the suggestion and the moral of ignoring it is pointed out by the fact that in November the Touring Club of France recommended the preservation of a fifteenth century chapel. The Administration took the matter under advisement. In the meanwhile the altar and the best parts of the chapel were sold.

Some idea of the extent to which these objects of artistic pursuit exist in France is seen from the fact that last winter the Administration reported that the work of classification, which had progressed intermittently, recorded 6,000 works of art. The pertinacity of the policy of retaining such works in France declares that it is common knowledge that there is more than 4,000 in any one department in the country.

## SUPREME COURT PRAISED.

Paul Doumer Lectures on His Visit to America—Gossip of Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, May 4.—M. Paul Doumer, the former President of the Chamber of Deputies, lecturing on his recent visit to America, paid a high tribute to the Supreme Court of the United States. He said it had valiantly and dearly won liberty, unity and nationality.

The judges formed a beautiful type of humanity which might reassure the world as to the future of civilization. They were admirably organized. The liberty of all citizens was safeguarded by the Supreme Court, which was watching the people's interests all the time, even making void laws which appeared to endanger the liberty of citizens.

The court, he declared, offered a spectacle surprising in the grandeur of its simplicity. It was composed of men who had abandoned fortune and other honors to guard the liberty of all.

M. Doumer also paid a tribute to American women, whom he admired, but safely back on the soil of France he prudently declares his preference for French women. American women, he said, were unlike them, which delphic utterance may be interpreted agreeably to all.

The great event which all Spain awaits and which is being retarded in the south by the witty French as the text for friendly pleasantries. The French profess to wonder what the Anglo-Turkish Princess who went to be Queen of Spain thinks of the poor taste which finds exhibition in the effervescence of the Spanish populace watching till unto them a King be given. Her English, her puritan education, never contemplated public acclamations, at least this education forced her to believe they ought to be accomplished with more discretion.

For this reason she but ill supports the maternal exhibitions and cordial familiarities in which the Spanish gaiety of disposition rejoices. She would welcome less publicity for motherhood. Indeed, say the French, it is probably for this reason that the acclamations are delayed. They refer more or less vaguely to the political consequences for Europe if the Spanish heir shows early evidences of pro-English predispositions.

## IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

Council to Consider Parliamentary Legislation and Government Appointments.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, May 5.—*Reynolds's Newspaper* forecasting the details of the bill of Secretary for Ireland Birrell, which is to be introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday next for the establishment of an Irish council in Dublin, says the measure as formulated meets with the approval of all sections of the Cabinet. It provides for the establishment of a council consisting of the whole of the representatives from Ireland, in addition to an element to be nominated by the Government.

The new body will deal with purely administrative matters affecting Ireland, but will not have legislative authority. An amicable agreement has been reached in regard to the control of the Irish council left to the discretion of the members. It is believed that the new measure will meet with a friendly reception by the Nationalists, but their exact attitude will be determined at a special conference in Dublin in the week following Whit Sunday.

## LAW A POOR WORKMAN.

Employer Thinks Man Who Shot at French Soldiers Had No Allies.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, May 5.—Tachenoff, the employer of Jacob Law, the Russo-American who was mobbed here on May Day for firing a revolver at the soldiers, says Law was of little use as a tailor. He was utterly without character, and his only claim to fame was that he had been a member of the Russian revolution. He gave Law notice of his discharge on April 20, but at the latter's urgent request kept him until May 1, Law saying that he meant to leave France on that day. Tachenoff, who is himself a Russian, believes that Law acted alone, as he was depicted in the Russian refugee colony in Paris. Law considered Socialists as hypocrites. He was well read and especially admired Gorky and Tolstoy. He occasionally received money from America, getting \$15 from his mother at Easter. He had been put out of some positions owing to his revolutionary ideas.

## DUCHESS HELPS HOSPITAL.

\$5,000 Donation by Duchess of Marlborough, Who Starts Ladies' Committee.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, May 4.—The Duchess of Marlborough has contributed \$5,000 toward the extension of Westminster Hospital. Last year the Duchess originated an American bazaar which yielded a profit of \$20,875 in behalf of this hospital.

She now proposes the formation of a ladies' committee to collect annual subscriptions.

## CLEMENCEAU AGAINST UNIONS

## FRENCH CABINET DIVIDED ON THE LABOR ISSUE.

Premier Wants Legislation to Keep the General Confederation Out of Politics—Viviani and Briand Opposed—Moral Defeat for Order, Says the "Temps."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, May 4.—The Cabinet meeting or rather informal Ministerial conference, lasting from 8 until midnight last night and followed this morning by a formal Cabinet meeting, has given rise to much speculation. The rumors generally take the form that Premier Clemenceau has drawn up a bill restricting the General Confederation of Labor and that Ministers Briand and Viviani threaten to resign rather than assent to the measure.

The Government's own account of the two meetings tends to justify some of the reports, as it says that last night's meeting was exclusively consecrated to settling certain questions referring to the existence and action of the General Confederation of Labor which Premier Clemenceau thought ought to be regulated before Parliament reopened on Tuesday.

M. Clemenceau, foreseeing that such questions were certain to arise early in the session of the Chamber of Deputies, undertook an examination, from the point of view of legality, into the conditions under which the General Confederation of Labor was constituted and the revolutionary notions committed by certain members. He consulted with the Procureur-General.

The prefects of police of Paris and the Seine sent their reports through Ministers Briand and Viviani. These reports declare that the existence of the General Confederation of Labor could not be considered illegal. The Procureur-General suggested that the law on trade unions might be modified with a view to preventing the General Confederation of Labor or any union from passing over the limits laid down by the law and confining them to trade interests.

MM. Briand and Viviani opposed such modification on the ground that the present laws were sufficient to deal with any illegality committed by members of the General Confederation of Labor. The Cabinet unanimously adopted their view.

The *Temps* after publishing this apparently semi-inspired statement says editorially that the Cabinet's decision is a step backward. The Government's measures for the last fortnight, it says, gave hope to those who were disturbed by the progress of the union and anarchic movement. The prosecutions for May Day, the dismissal of civil servants and arrests of anti-patriots made it appear that the Government had taken up its proper rôle of governing.

Success recomposed this attitude. May Day passed without a serious hitch, the general strike failed pitifully and the Socialist revolutionary party suffered a severe check. It is a question of turning this check into another rout and M. Clemenceau was understood to be preparing a bill to reduce to powerlessness the General Confederation of Labor, which, according to the paper, is, correctly speaking, an organization constituted for civil war.

The *Temps* grants that the existing laws are sufficient to reach the General Confederation of Labor, but says they are useless if they are not enforced. A simple means existed to prove their efficacy and apply them and then if necessary to appeal to the Chamber for further powers. There is no doubt that the Government did not feel exclusive confidence in the arms it possessed. Thanks were given to the Government for the initiative in seeking new ones, but the voice of M. Jaures has been heard and obeyed.

The Government's decision, continues the *Temps*, will appear a retreat and a moral victory for the General Confederation of Labor. In a few hours the Government will have lost the benefit of all the recent wise, energetic action. When, as it will soon have to, it invokes the existing laws, the unions' leaders will invoke M. Clemenceau's scepticism as regards their decision. Such is the result of yesterday's decision, good for the Revolutionary party, detestable for the Republic and the country.

Truth to tell, May Day was a grand fiasco, as has been every strike since 1905, declared, in effect. To be sure, the electricians won superficial concessions owing to the political fears of the Municipal Councilors. The waiters won the right to wear mustaches and the reduction of the demands made on them for the privilege of working. All these, however, were merely proper subjects for negotiations between employers and the employed and were really arranged between them.

But the leaders of the Unionist movement, who in America are called walking delegates or platform orators, and here are usually known as syndicalists, and who have all along talked the loudest about a general strike which was to make the Government and the bourgeoisie quake, have been pretty well discredited. The workmen have refused to follow them far. Those following the furthest, like the bakers and some waiters, have within the last few days a acknowledged defeat, acknowledged the hopelessness of persevering in their attempts to frighten or coerce the community into conceding their right to dictate to the labor in the metropolis and have freely declared that it was up to them to hustle and save the work of reform.

Too late the waiters are waking up to a recognition of the fact that customers at cafes and restaurants prefer clean shaved servers. The union leaders wanted the waiters made obedient. The waiters, however, are to consult their personal predilections largely. The opinion is freely expressed on all sides that they will sooner or later realize that a clean face draws business. The fact seems to be that a mustache suggests a beard, and even in this beard loving nation there is apparently scarcely a person who releases the idea of dining or even drinking with an affiant bouquet of French whiskers waving across the table.

One of the noticeable indices of the conditions which did prevail here on May day is found in the fact that the seventeen persons arrested were foreigners, mainly Russians and Rumanians.

Another development in the labor world which threatens a peaceful revolution is found in the suppression of tips in barbers' shops on May 1. No strike brought this about and it is too recent yet to say what the future holds in store; but in the flush of the novelty the innovation appears to go swimmingly. It was union proprietors who forced this reform. A few cents two cents and beard trimming four cents more than heretofore, but the keepers say customers appear glad to avoid the former inevitable tip and the employees are pleased with the increased wages. As to the ultimate result, however, none is so bold as to offer a prediction.

## Change in Peruvian Ministry.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LIMA, Peru, May 4.—Senator Valverde, Minister of the Interior, has resigned. Senator Augustin Toros has been appointed to succeed him.

## AITKEN, SON &amp; CO.

## French Underwear

SETS OF THREE PIECES.....	12.50, 16.50
CHEMISES.....	3.75, 5.50, 7.50
DRAWERS.....	2.75, 3.75
NIGHT DRESSES.....	5.75, 7.50
LONG MUSLIN PETTICOATS.....	3.50, 5.50
LINGERIE DRESSES.....	35.00 to 75.00

## LARGE REDUCTIONS IN

## Imported Dresses

for Street, Dinner and Reception Wear.

Broadway and Eighteenth St.

## AMERICANS IN THE CONGO.

A Forestry and Mining and Rubber Expedition Soon to Set Out.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
BRUSSELS, May 4.—At the end of May two expeditions, one a Belgio-American and the other entirely American, will leave for the Congo. The first expedition will be that of a forestry and mining company in charge of R. D. Mohun, formerly American Consul to the Congo. With him will go S. H. Hall, M. K. Shaler, A. H. Smith and R. B. Oliver, all members of the United States Geological Survey, and a dozen Australian prospectors.

At Boma 1,200 native carriers will be engaged and prospecting started at once in the southern part of this concession, which lies below the sixth degree. This company is capitalized at \$500,000. Fifty per cent. of the capital stock is held by the Congo State and the remainder is equally divided between Belgian and American groups, consisting of such men as Thomas F. Ryan and the Guggenheims.

The second expedition, which will be for rubber entirely, is an American one, incorporated in New York as the American Congo Rubber Company, with a capital of \$500,000, held by Ryan and Guggenheim, and will exploit a concession of two and a half million acres. It will be in charge of S. P. Verrier, a native of South Carolina, who was formerly engaged in missionary work on the Congo and who exhibited African pygmies at the St. Louis Exposition.

## KING WILL HONOR BOTHA.

Intimate His Wishes in Private Interview With Transvaal Premier.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 4.—*Reynolds's Newspaper* says the King has intimated his personal wishes in an informal private interview with Gen. Botha, the Transvaal Premier. It is already settled that the King intends to offer the former Boer leader an important honor. It is uncertain whether Gen. Botha will accept.

## SUMMER HOME FOR NEWSBOYS.

The Club Trying to Raise Money for a Cottage Within Easy Reach.

The Newboys' Athletic Club is planning to secure a summer cottage at Rockaway or on Staten Island, where a dozen or more sick newsboys may have the benefit of two weeks fresh air, salt water and good food. Samuel P. Booth of 5 Day street, treasurer of the club, asks for contributions to carry out the work.

The club has rooms at 74 East Fourth street. When it was started in December, 1905, by Jack Sullivan, himself a newsboy, it had a debt of about \$6,000, representing equipment, and the annual cost of maintaining the boys in their quarters had been \$5,000. The debt has been paid off and the running expenses provided for by a number of prominent men who believe in the idea and have contributed liberally.

The club has a membership of 300 and the nightly attendance at the clubrooms averages 200. The directors of the club are Daniel Weinstein, William Shillaber, Dean Emery, Rollin M. Morgan, Samuel P. Booth, Jason Rogers and Richard S. Crumney. Mr. Crumney, the secretary, who has direct charge of the club house, came here from Boston, where he had three years experience in boys' club work.

In dealing with these boys, said he, "one gets them in the plastic stage, and if he can inspire in them a desire for knowledge through their nature and ambition for business success a trend for better citizenship is bound to follow. I have been very successful in reaching the confidence of the boys in my previous work, and am confident that every dollar spent in the way of reduced taxation later on. Every boy saved from going wrong will save some community hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars."

## Blaze in Harlem Y. W. C. A.

A small fire that started last night in the Young Women's Christian Association Building at 72 West 124th street caused considerable excitement in the dormitories. About forty-five girls live in the building. A cloud of smoke filled the hallways and the young women had a troublesome time getting out of doors. The firemen who responded had little difficulty in putting out the blaze.

## To Inspect Ellis Island.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Commissioner General of Immigration Frank P. Sargent will leave Washington to-morrow night for New York, where on Monday he will make a thorough inspection of the immigration station at Ellis Island. Sargent, who will leave New York for Boston on a similar mission. He will return to Washington next Wednesday.

## Admiral Gedrich to Relieve Admiral Coghlan.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Rear Admiral C. F. Gedrich, who has been engaged on special work at the Navy Department since 1905, has been assigned to command of the New York Navy Yard. He will relieve Rear Admiral Coghlan, retired, on June 1. Indefinite leave of absence will be given Coghlan.

## Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The cruiser Cleveland has arrived at Tompkinsville, the gunboat Eagle at Guantanamo, the tug Hooker at Norfolk, the tug Ingham at Washington and the torpedo boat Stringham, Wilkes, Baker, Stockton and De Long at Washington.

## TEST OF GATUN DAM ROCK.

Engineers Find It Has Sufficient Strength for Foundations.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Taft called at the White House to-day to show the President the report of the engineers whom he sent to examine the foundations of the Gatun dam on the Panama Canal site. Messrs. Fred Noble, Frederick P. Stearns and John R. Freeman, the engineers, report that they personally inspected the five pits dug to determine the character of the rock below the level of the foundations of the lock walls. The deepest pit had a depth of over 87 feet.

The engineers individually descended into each of the test pits and found that they entered and continued in rock from a few feet below the ground's surface to the bottom. With one exception the rock was a fine grained bluish gray rock, technically designated as argillaceous sandstone. One test was made by loading one square foot of the rock that had been uncovered with 7,000 pounds of steel balls. The engineers say that this weight, although several times as great as that which would rest upon an equal surface under the walls of the proposed lock, caused no appreciable indentation upon the surface of the material. Additional tests of a searching character were made by the engineers with satisfactory results.

Besides the lock site at Gatun, the engineers examined the site of the proposed regulating works. There they found the same sort of rock, and when subjected to the pressure test failed only at 1,240 and 1,470 pounds per square inch. The conclusion is that the foundation exists at this point. Similar examinations were made at the site of the Pedro Miguel and the Somo locks, and the conclusion in both cases was that the existing rock has sufficient strength to bear the proposed weights.

## TO REOPEN WHISKEY CASE.

The President Assembles the Blended Whiskey Men That They Will Be Heard.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Roosevelt has consented to reopen the question of requiring distillers and rectifiers of whiskey to label and name the product, according to certain regulations recently prescribed under authority of the pure food law. Two large delegations of distillers, rectifiers and wholesale dealers, one from Boston and the other from Baltimore, called at the White House to-day to urge the President to reopen the case, and he assured them that he would instruct Attorney-General Bonaparte to do so.

The members of the delegation declared that the new regulations as passed upon in the legal opinion of the Attorney-General, really violate the spirit of the pure food law. They view many of the blended whiskeys as far purer than so-called straight whiskeys, which contain much more fuel oil, and they declare that they are being forced to produce and selling an article which is really far less deleterious in its effects than the straight whiskeys which Attorney-General Bonaparte's opinion holds to be "pure."

## Santo Domingo Ratifies Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs received official notification to-day that the Santo Domingo treaty has been ratified by the Dominican Government at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

## Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following army orders have been issued: Second Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, engineer, to Washington Barracks. Col. George P. Chase, Fifteenth Cavalry, detailed for service in the Inspector-General's Department, vice Col. Frederick E. Ward, Inspector-General, relieved. Col. Ward is assigned to the Sixth Cavalry. Col. Chase will proceed to Chicago as Inspector-General of Northern Division.

Col. William S. Patton, Assistant Quartermaster-General, from the Philippine Division, to New York city, relieving Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster-General, who will proceed to Manila.

## These Navy Orders Were Issued:

Naval Constructor R. Stocker, to Washington, D. C. Ensign E. G. Oberlin, from the Baltimore to the Dolphin. Midshipman R. V. Lowe, from the Columbia to the Ohio.

## POSTUM.

## CHATTANOOGA WOMAN

Has Reason to Take Coffee out of Her Family.

"After drinking coffee some years I became badly run down in health, had serious indigestion, flatulency, and nervousness, with severe spells of sick headache. My physician advised me long ago to stop drinking coffee, but I said it would be an impossibility, that I would rather do without my breakfast and have my cup of coffee."

"About six months ago I tried Postum Food Coffee and made it strictly according to directions. I was so delighted with it that I immediately discontinued coffee and began using Postum. I have not had a pound of coffee in my house since and never expect to again. All symptoms of indigestion have disappeared entirely and my nerves are growing stronger every day. My weight has increased about twenty pounds and I am worth more than I ever weighed in my life."

"I have known people to try Postum and throw it aside, for the reason that they made it carelessly. It has a delicious flavor and is dark and rich as Mocha or Java, if properly boiled, but if not boiled long enough it is tasteless. Put a piece of butter in a pot—the size of a navy bean to prevent boiling over."

"My husband's weight has increased thirty pounds since he began drinking it, and my little boy, who has been very delicate and did not eat as children usually do, used to drink coffee at breakfast. After I gave him Postum for a few days his appetite improved and he is gaining in flesh daily. You can imagine we are strong friends of Postum Food Coffee. There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in *Page*.

## H. Altman &amp; Co.

## WOMEN'S TEA GOWNS AND NEGLIGES.

## BOUDOIR JACKET, SILK HOSIERY AND HOUSE SLIPPERS.

TEA GOWNS AND HOUSE ROBES IN THE LATEST MATERIALS AND DESIGNS, INCLUDING NEGLIGES OF SHEER MULLINS TRIMMED WITH FINE HAND-WORK AND LACE, ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR. JAPANESE EMBROIDERED KIMONOS AND NEGLIGES, BOUDOIR AND BREAKFAST JACKETS IN SILK AND EMBROIDERED MULLIN, MATINEES AND PEIGNOIRS.

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF FINE SILK HOSIERY IN PLAIN, EMBROIDERED AND LACE EFFECTS.

BOUDOIR SLIPPERS AND MULES IN DELICATE BRAIDED KID OR SATIN HOUSE SLIPPERS.

## WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 7th.

WOMEN'S BLACK SILK HOSE, WITH EMBROIDERY. \$1.85 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, \$5.00.

WOMEN'S PLAIN BLACK SILK HOSE. ALL SILK, OR SILK WITH COTTON SOLES. \$1.10 PER PAIR. PER BOX OF THREE PAIRS, \$2.90.

WOMEN'S TAN AND BLACK Lisle THREAD HOSE. PLAIN AND OPENWORK. 35c PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, \$1.90.

ALSO PLAIN BLACK COTTON HOSE. 20c PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, \$1.00.

CHILDREN'S BLACK-RIBBED COTTON HOSE. 20c PER PAIR. PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS, \$1.00.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 6th, THERE HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY PREPARED A VARIETY OF

## WOMEN'S FASHIONABLY TRIMMED

## LEGHORN AND SAILOR HATS.

SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR IN TOWN AND COUNTRY WHICH WILL BE PLACED ON SALE AT \$15.00.

(TRIMMED MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR.)

BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 6th, A SPECIAL SALE OF

## LINEN ROBES AND TRIMMING LACES.

AS FOLLOWS:

100 IMPORTED LINEN ROBES (UNMADE) WHITE AND SOME COLORS IN HAND-SEWED BRAID AND HAND-EMBROIDERED FRENCH KNOT EFFECTS.

ORDINARILY \$37.50 TO \$48.00. AT \$22.50 EACH.

LACE EDGES AND INSERTIONS. ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR TRIMMING SUMMER GOWNS.

AT 72c, \$1.00, \$1.50 TO \$2.85 PER LENGTH OF SIX YARDS. ORDINARILY \$1.50 TO \$4.50.

ON MONDAY, MAY 6th, THERE WILL BE PLACED ON SALE

## WOMEN'S WHITE WAISTS.

COMPRISING

HAND-MADE AND HAND-EMBROIDERED SATIN WAISTS. \$8.75, \$10.00 & \$12.50.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMED WAISTS. \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$5.50 & \$6.75.

## H. Altman &amp; Co.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR ASSORTMENTS OF INEXPENSIVE

SUMMER MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS, AFFORDING